No. 64 May 1973

Spearhead

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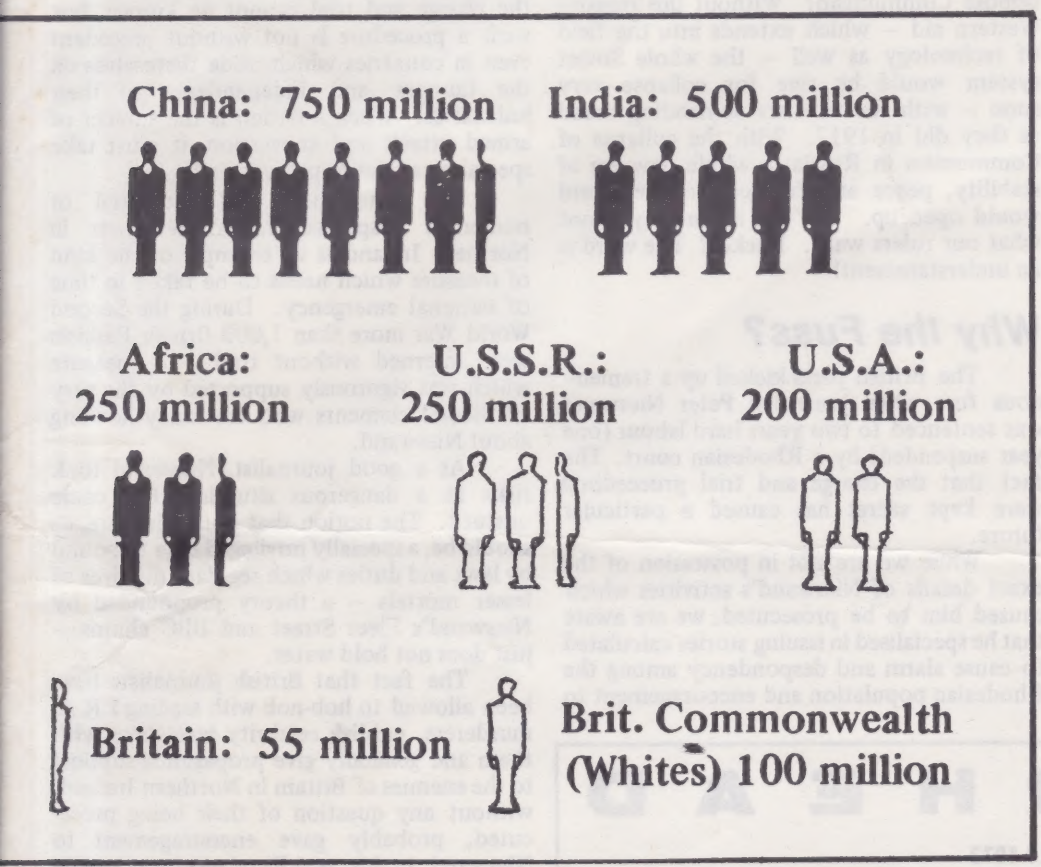

Population:

WHO NEEDS CONTROLLING?

Richard Lawson looks into the big birth scare (page 12)

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Big Butter Racket

If there were people who still doubted that the Common Market is part of a gigantic international racket, the affair of the butter deal with the Soviet Union should have opened their eyes. After the price of butter has been artificially 'fixed' by the EEC at around 35p per lb. and over, 200,000 tons of it is shipped to Russia (we are told for consumption by the Red Army) at 7p per lb., with the differnece paid for by the taxpayers of the Common Market nations.

We have been told for many years that anti-communists should welcome the Common Market for the beautifully facile reason that it has been attacked both by Russia and by Communist parties in the West. We have replied that these attacks, such as they may have occurred, are utterly insincere. A United States of Europe has been a Communist objective ever since Lenin advocated it more than half a century ago, and anyone who understands the true origins and nature of Communism will realise that the Common Market is essentially a product of the same forces – the power structure of International Finance which aims at total world government and world slavery.

Butter is shipped from Europe in vast quantities to prop up the inefficient Soviet economy at the same time as grain is shipped to Russia from the US and Canada in the same circumstances. Who can honestly still believe that the 'cold war' is anything more than a sham and that those politicians and financiers who control the West genuinely oppose Communism? Without this massive Western aid – which extends into the field of technology as well – the whole Soviet system would be ripe for collapse very soon – with the workers demanding bread as they did in 1917. With the collapse of Communism in Russia, a whole new era of stability, peace and freedom in the world would open up. Yet this apparently is not what our rulers want. Racket? The word is an understatement!

Why the Fuss?

The British press kicked up a tremendous fuss when journalist Peter Nieswand was sentenced to two years hard labour (one year suspended) by a Rhodesian court. The fact that the charge and trial proceedings were kept secret has caused a particular furore.

While we are not in possession of the exact details of Nieswand's activities which caused him to be prosecuted, we are aware that he specialised in issuing stories calculated to cause alarm and despondency among the Rhodesian population and encouragement to Communist-trained terrorist groups who are infiltrating into Rhodesia from Zambia in order to kill whites and intimidate blacks.

In some of his reports it was clear that he was granted special inside information by contacts of the terrorists. The Rhodesian security forces have almost certainly asked him to make known to them such information as would assist them in their duties, and Nieswand has probably refused to co-operate. If so, then it will have been decided that he could no longer be left at liberty to provide aid and comfort for those who seek the violent destruction of the state.

It is unfortunate that the details of the charge and trial cannot be known, but such a procedure is not without precedent even in countries which pride themselves on the fairness and independence of their judiciaries. When a nation is the subject of armed attack and subversion, it must take special measures to protect itself.

The internment without trial of numerous suspected I.R.A. terrorists in Northern Ireland is an example of the kind of measure which needs to be taken in time of national emergency. During the Second World War more than 1,000 British Fascists were interned without trial – a measure which was vigorously supported by the very left-liberal elements who are today howling about Nieswand.

As a good journalist, Nieswand took risks in a dangerous situation, but came unstuck. The notion that journalists are, or should be, a specially privileged elite unbound by laws and duties which regulate the lives of lesser mortals – a theory propounded by Nieswand's Fleet Street and BBC chums – just does not hold water.

The fact that British journalists have been allowed to hob-nob with leading I.R.A. murderers, publish celebrity interviews with them and generally give propaganda support to the enemies of Britain in Northern Ireland, without any question of their being prosecuted, probably gave encouragement to Nieswand in his anti-Rhodesia propaganda activities. But now he has learned the difference between the attitude of a decadent government and a government that is devoted to protecting loyal citizens.

We can be sure that if Nieswand was a Right Wing journalist operating in, say, Zambia, who specialised in sending out reports on the chaos, corruption and insanity which is rife in that country, and had been thrown in jail for his pains by President Kaunda, there would have been no howls and shrieks about "press freedom", no question in the House of Commons, no statements by the Foreign Secretary. Thus the current fuss about Nieswand can only be viewed as political flatulence.

Home Talks Tripe

One of the most loathsome specimens on the political scene in Britain today is Sir Alec Douglas Home, and it is a matter of

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constant amazement to us that there should be so many morons in the Tory Party prepared to like and trust him.

Home's latest words to Rhodesia convey, not only the pathological anti-white sentiments of the whole Tory establishment, but a sickening phoniness into the bargain. "No-one," he said at a Southern Africa policy speech in London last month, "is asking the Africans or Europeans to surrender to the other side; we are asking each to recognise that unless they wish to destroy Rhodesia they must decide that they have to live together."

That Africans and Europeans should decide to live together is an idea that will certainly amuse those who know from first hand experience that that is exactly what they have been doing for the past half-century and more – with only small minorities of Africans and Europeans opposing the arrangement.

What is more curious is the Foreign Secretary's statement that no-one is asking the Europeans or Africans to surrender to the other side. This is particularly so since he said in the same speech that the Africans should seek "steady constitutional advance which would recognise their desire for a responsible role in their country's development and ultimate control of its destiny."

Perhaps only the conscience of the Tory establishment can reconcile such apparently opposite ideas as the Africans obtaining ultimate control of Rhodesia's destiny and the Europeans not surrendering to them. To our peasant minds, such a reconciliation is not possible without rewriting the English language.

Sir Alec also said in the same speech about the Rhodesian whites that "If they are honest with themselves they will admit that a country which is internationally ostracised cannot make good." Our opinion of this is quite the reverse: in the present world context, **only** countries that are "internationally ostracised" are likely to be making good, and the fact of a country's international ostracism is one of the likeliest signs that it is making good.

Not Guilty?

In an editorial column on April 17th a comment on the latest Scotland Yard report on the mugging epidemic, said:–

" . . . The report says nothing, for example, about the racial origins of offenders. Is there among them a disproportionate number of immigrant stock? If it is the case that coloured youths find life intolerably frustrating because of racial discrimination, and so seek vengeance on a hostile society by means of violent crime, then this is a fact of considerable social importance, and the answer might lie in social rather than penal policy . . ."

Guess the name of the paper! *Morning Star?* No, you are wrong. *Socialist Worker?* Wrong again. *The Sun?* Still wrong. *The Daily Mirror?* Wrong once more.

The comment in fact appeared in *The Daily Telegraph.*

Exactly what the *Telegraph* meant to say is not clear, but readers could be forgiven for thinking that it was advocating a two-tier system of treatment for convicted muggers. If they are white, they should be sent for a stiff spell in jail; if, on the other hand, they are coloured, it is not they who are responsible but society.

One final comment from *Spearhead.* When muggers, white or coloured, are sloshing their victims over the head, the last thing in their minds is the injustice of society, real or supposed; the thing they are thinking of is **money** – money conveniently come by without work, money at the expense of law-abiding, working citizens. They are the dross of the human race whom no 'social' arrangements will change. If the *Daily Telegraph* does not see that, then heaven help us!

Big Spoof

Students of the inside history of our times will be aware that the whole of the world's mass communications network is organised to spring a massive spoof on the public wherever and whenever the world's controllers require it. Just such a spoof is currently taking place in connection with the build up of the new Australian Premier, Gough Whitlam, who recently visited Britain.

No sooner had Whitlam achieved office than a concerted press campaign was launched to present him as, of all things, a 'nationalist' – meaning in this context one concerned to assert Australia's 'independence' from British ties and her pursuit of a national destiny of her own.

That any political figure who stood for a genuine nationalism should be *persona grata* with the Fleet Street establishment in the way that Whitlam obviously is is an absurdity not worthy of serious belief. All that makes Whitlam's 'nationalism' acceptable is that it suits the purpose to which Fleet Street and the whole political establishment has been dedicated since the last war – the break up of the British world.

Our Australian correspondents inform us that Whitlam came to power largely through the backing of mysterious and unexpected business forces. On becoming premier, he set the tone for the future – establishing immediate links with Red China and announcing that henceforth limitations on non-white immigration into Australia would cease. Soon it was announced that he had surrounded himself with three young aides with the unusual Australian names of Wilenski, Freudenberg and Spigelman. As quickly as he made overtures to Peking, he made enemies of South Africa and Rhodesia. Already his policies have been recognised in Australia as so left-wing that they have met with strong obstruction from three state legislatures.

Yet both the UK and the Australian public have to be persuaded that this near-bolshevik is in some way symbolic of his country's attainment of 'nationhood'!

Intelligent Australians will recognise that nationalism is meaningless except when based on ethnic roots. The ethnic roots of Australia are still predominantly British – whatever the unhappy state of relations at present between Australia and the UK. The fact that Australia has now outgrown colonial status is not questioned. This should not, however, alter the fact that her people and those of the UK share a common racial destiny which over-rides transient political circumstances.

Enoch on Hanging

Mr. Enoch Powell, so reports suggest, is in the process of another welcome conversion. After being won over to the cause of anti-Immigration in 1968 and of anti-Common Market in 1971, he is now showing signs of supporting those who call for a return of capital punishment – a cause which he has hitherto opposed.

In a recent message to the Prime Minister, Mr. Powell said:

"Capital punishment is not self-evidently harmful, nor self-evidently unjust. I cannot therefore deny that in this context a settled and preponderant public demand ought to be taken into account or that at a certain point it ought to prevail."

Commenting on this omen, the *Sunday Express* said: "Is Enoch about to become the public champion on yet another popular issue?" It went on to say that if Mr. Heath thought that Enoch would not risk the charge of 'Opportunist!' he should think again. "Mr. Powell," it said, "has been careful to explain how logic has nothing to do with it. And the fear of being branded an opportunist never stopped him switching horses on the Common Market."

Perhaps 'opportunist' is a harsh word to use in describing Mr. Powell's political changes, as it suggests a misunderstanding of what his political role really is. Some men in politics are cut out to **lead** in the full sense that that word implies – that is to see the path that their country must follow **in advance** of public opinion, and to bring public opinion with them in the pursuit of that path. It is perhaps too much to expect that the established political parties in Britain as they now are will throw up men of this kind or that, if they did, the mass media would allow them a single word.

In the absence of such men – or in the absence of a mass media that will quote them – it is indeed better that there are men who **will** heed the voice of public opinion in the country and obey it than that there should be none, and that **all** politicians should treat public opinion with contempt.

Mr. Powell fills this need, and for that we should be grateful.

The Press squeals in fright

N.F. ELECTION THREAT HAS COLUMNISTS RATTLED

In April's municipal elections the National Front launched a bigger campaign than ever before and achieved more newspaper comment than ever before. Here and there the comment was objective and fair, if not exactly favourable. In some places, however, it was vicious to the point of hysteria – and occasionally to such an extent that it was probably counter-productive.

On this page we feature a reprint of the editorial column of the *Weekly Post*, a Middlesex local paper with a very wide circulation. The column was written during the week before the local elections were due to take place.

The column illustrates a number of things. Perhaps the first that comes to mind is the type of columnist that now predominates both in the national and local papers in Britain – very far left, regardless of the official party sympathies of the paper concerned. This column is fairly typical in its leanings, although perhaps unusually immoderate in its language.

Another strong impression that one gains from reading it is the fear that the NF has aroused in such quarters. This is the language, not just of apprehension, but of sheer panic. The writer has dropped all pretences to sober journalism; his style is that of a terrified rat in a flooded sewer as he watches the water sweeping towards him. If the first few paragraphs show a modicum of control, all this is lost as the column proceeds on. One can almost see the shaking figure sitting at his typewriter, beads of sweat pouring from him and his face becoming ever more contorted with fear, fury and hate as he pounds the keys.

To be perfectly honest, journalism such as this is a gift to the NF. The earlier part of the column betrays quite clearly the writer's political orientation. He welcomes and values all the recent national developments dear to the left-liberal establishment which controls the mass media (but repugnant to the great majority of ordinary working and middle class people in the country). One can just picture the average man reading the column and saying "Well, if that's what the National Front is against – good luck to it!"

This paper is read in the area where two NF candidates put up. These were Mrs. Jo Reid in Feltham, Hounslow and Heston, and Mr. John Fairhurst in Hayes and Harlington. It is perhaps a matter of interest that these two candidates recorded the highest percentages ever achieved by the NF in constituency-size elections. Mrs. Reid obtained 11.5 per-cent of the poll in her area and Mr. Fairhurst 8.5 per-cent in his. Together they got over 5,000 votes – an awful lot of people who were not impressed with propaganda such as the *Weekly Post* employed.

Leicester was another area where impressive NF results were recorded, with some remarkably high precentages. Here, although the press did not go to the same extremes, there was a frenzied campaign of hate leaflets by local left-wing organisations (who devoted much more attention to attacking the NF than to getting their own candidates elected).

In Blackburn the lunatic left was also out in force, making telephone threats to the family of Mr. Kingsley Reed, the local NF Chairman, as well as daubing the walls of his house with 'Nazi' smear allegations. In two ward-size elections, the NF candidates won 20 per-cent and 23 per-cent of the poll respectively.

Weekly Post

(GROUP OF 13 NEWSPAPERS)

RUISLIP POST : UXBRIDGE POST : HAYES POST : AIRPORT HOUNSLOW POST : AIRPORT-HEATHROW POST : HARROW POST : KENTON POST : SOUTHALL POST : EALING POST GREENFORD POST : RICKMANSWORTH POST : WEMBLEY POST : KINGSBURY POST

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The Post says...

Evil men, and fools

Ever since the last war, successive governments in Britain have introduced progressive and liberal legislative measures which follow the thoroughly desirable trend towards increased freedom for the responsible individual, and increased sympathy for the social offender.

Capital punishment has been abolished. Anti-quated and inhuman laws directed towards controlling certain sexual practices have been to a certain extent rationalised. We have accepted the tremendous responsibility that the creation and maintenance of our once-vast Empire, based as it was on institutionalised violence and greed, has through history thrust upon us. We have opened our doors to our colonial brothers and sisters, of different colours and different religions, we have given them homes and given them jobs, and although, out of sheer necessity, we may soon have to curtail our hospitality, we have at least to some extent made up for the cruel and selfish actions of our leaders a century and more ago.

In everyday life too the atmosphere has become more tolerant, more reasonable. We nowadays tend to shrug off those actions and activities of our fellows that might seem at first sight bizarre or difficult to comprehend. A barbarian will kill and burn that which he does not understand. A civilised man will try to assimilate the meaning of that which he sees.

But we still have a long, long way to go. Our lives are not yet so secure that we can ignore the promptings of our basest instincts — to destroy, to be afraid to run, to kill — and instead attempt the difficult task of controlling our paranoid tendencies, of balancing our morality with love and understanding, and so arrive at some better and more fulfilling state.

And, predictably, there has been a strong reaction to the liberal and liberating trends of the past twenty years. This reaction, in political terms, has now become personified by the emergence of an organisation called the National Front, which believes that a return to the patriotic chauvinism and intolerant complacency of our Imperial days will in some way bring us a better and richer life.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Those National Front candidates who are standing for the GLC elections next week, and their fellow party-members who will be standing for future council and parliamentary elections should be shunned like the plague. Not only are they fools, they are dangerous fools to boot, and a vote for them is a vote for ignorance, pain and madness.

They are wrong from the moral standpoint. They are wrong from the practical standpoint. They are wrong from any human standpoint at all.

They are wrong because their assumption that black people are in any appreciable degree different to white people is incorrect. We are all pink inside, just like Queen Victoria. We suffer for much the same reasons, and gain pleasure from much the same things. We can intermarry and have children, and it doesn't matter a jot what colour they turn out to be. If you believe that your neighbour should have less of a 'share' and less opportunity than you because he is black, then you are selfish and there is little hope for you. If you believe that a man will be dissuaded from a life of violence and crime by causing him pain and locking him up then the facts will not bear you out. If you believe that putting fluoride in the water turns people into communists, or that long-haired men are queer, or that Pakistanis are lazy, or that the Beatles were supported by the Kremlin, or any one of the myriad other mad fantasties the paranoid Right would have you believe, then you are a gullible incompetent with no real right to the vote that better men and women than you have fought and died to obtain.

The National Front is an organisation comprised of such incompetents and moral weaklings, who, led and guided by evil and disturbed men, seek to negate the lessons that centuries of violence, war and the inhumanity of man towards man have taught. The National Front has in its ranks men who admired Adolf Hitler, men who were interned in the last war for supporting him, men who have been caught with guns and clubs they wanted to use to kill and maim their opponents, men who under the cloak of so-called 'patriotism' hide the primitive instincts of the killer ape, and who should be treated as the madmen they indisputably are.

If, through dissatisfaction with the alternatives offered, you should be tempted to vote for a National Front candidate at any time, we plead with you to resist that temptation. You will be playing with fire. Although if the day of reckoning ever comes, you will be either dead or too old to care, your children, if they have souls, will hate you forever.

Socialism or Capitalism – Where does the N.F. stand?

National Front attitudes towards economic problems have become a subject of much greater interest of late than in the past, and in this connection some quite wild stories have circulated as to its attitudes and aims. To the far left, it is a "tool of the capitalist class"; many on the Conservative right, on the other hand, believe its policies to be 'socialist'. Here its Chairman, John Tyndall, answers a series of frequently voiced questions on the economy, which it is hoped will clarify the NF economic philosophy for all concerned.

Q. Your economic policies have been described on the left as 'capitalist' and on the right as 'socialist'. Which of these is true?

A. Neither is true, strictly speaking. If we are a tool of the capitalist class, as the left claims, it seems that that class is slow to show its gratitude for our services, for we are a very poorly financed movement – much poorer indeed than most parties of the left!

On the other hand, I repudiate the idea that our policies are, in the main part at least, socialist. We favour the preservation of private ownership over most sections of the economy. We also repudiate the doctrines of those who are always seeking to level down everyone by shouting about the re-distribution of wealth. We think that those who make a substantially more important contribution to national prosperity than others should be paid accordingly; levelling down simply destroys the incentive of people to work hard and get ahead. It is anyway a complete myth that where there is poverty this is going to be significantly altered by soaking the wealthy by taxes. 'Redistribution' of this kind would only make a fractional difference to the lot of the poor, while at the other end of the income scale meagre rewards for effort and enterprise will simply take the dynamism out of our economy, and that in turn will make the poor poorer because in the end there will be less produced and therefore less to go round.

Q. In what respect then do your philosophies differ from the right-wing of the Tory Party? In what way do they depart from standard capitalism?

A. They differ in as much as we do not regard private ownership of land or industry, and the profits derived therefrom, as absolute rights themselves; they are only right so far as they serve the wider interests of the community as a whole; that is the workers who help to produce, the consumers who buy and, in a general sense, the nation. Private entrepreneurs are simply trustees holding wealth on lease, as it were, from the nation. Their profits and their privileges are rewards only for serving the national good; where their actions militate **against** the national good, the State should have the power to intervene.

What today passes for economic 'Conservatism' is in reality economic liberalism – simply the modern offspring of Manchester *laissez-faire* doctrine which has been utterly discredited by the events of the last two centuries, by the conditions they created for millions of working people and by the vulnerable position of Britain in the world economy today.

With the industrial and commercial juggernauts that abound in the complex economy of our times, the assumption that, if left to their own devices, these giants will automatically pursue policies that will serve national interests is pure pipe-dreaming; all the facts point to the contrary. Most of them are not nationally oriented at all; their loyalties are cosmopolitan and they are answerable to no electorate. They must be controlled or they will control us.

Q. Inside the Conservative Party there seems to be a conflict of views between those who accept state intervention in the economy and those who oppose it. The latter are to be found mostly on the 'right-wing'. Mr. Heath, on the other hand, is identified with a policy of controls. Would you agree, in the light of what you have said, that your policies are nearer to those of Mr. Heath?

A. If Mr. Heath is supposed to be 'controlling' economic forces, he must be doing it with the utmost secrecy, because we can see no control at all in the things that matter. I think you are probably referring to the wage and price 'freeze' – well, here I can tell you that Mr. Heath's policies are destined to be utterly ineffective. They are going to be ineffective because they are based on an illusion – that prices go up because wages go up. That is only true in a secondary sense. Prices go up in the first instance as a result of the behaviour of international markets, which we cannot control, and also as a result of the crazy spiral of bankers' credit, which Mr. Heath **will** not control. So long as these forces in the economy remain undisturbed, 'controls' elsewhere will be sheer pretence.

We seek controls where they really matter: over the direction of Britain's trade, over the flow of investment and over the forces of finance that create credit.

Q. How do you think that these things should be controlled?

A. First trade: Britain is reliant today to a dangerous and ridiculous extent on foreign trade. We import and export a greater proportion of our total national wealth than any other major nation. Where imports are concerned, this means that we are more vulnerable than other major nations to fluctuations in world markets and world prices. Upward trends in world prices are having a crippling effect on our ability to fight inflation at home. If, on the other hand, we vastly cut down on the volume of our imports, we would be much less affected by these price increases and therefore better equipped in the anti-inflation battle. This necessitates controls.

Then coming to investment, because of lack of control over investment – outgoing and incoming – Britain is at the same time investment-starved and in danger of ceasing to own her own wealth. Every economist admits that British industry is short of investment, with the result that new equipment is not replacing old at the same rate as abroad and we are lagging in growth compared with our competitors. How ridiculous, then, to allow British money to go out of Britain to set up factories in Singapore or Hong Kong to give employment to foreign workers and competition to British industries instead of insisting that that money stays in Britain to be invested in our own industries with the result of increased employment for our own workers! We would stop this by state controls.

On the other hand, and partially as a result, a huge portion of the investment that there is in British industry is foreign, particularly American. Whole industries are in this way being turned over to foreign companies. The Americans now own three of our four largest motor manufacturers and many other industries to an even greater extent. This is deplorable: it points to our ending up an economic colony of the United States. Foreign, and particularly American, ownership of British industry must be

Contd. overleaf

SOCIALISM OR CAPITALISM

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drastically reduced. This means government intervention – controls.

As far as credit is concerned, classic *laissez faire* doctrine leaves this to the banks themselves. They are allowed to determine the flow of credit into the economy – which they do in their own interests and not the nation's. Only government, not responsible to any commercial interest but purely to the nation as a whole, can control the flow of credit in a way that serves the nation's interest.

Q. Are you in fact advocating nationalisation of the banks?

A. We advocate very close public control of banking. Whether this should go as far as nationalisation, in the sense of public ownership as well, is a matter to be decided according to circumstances. We certainly would be ready to nationalise all banks should circumstances dictate.

Q. How could you cut down on imports? Surely Britain must always be a big importer.

A. Britain must always be a bigger importer than many nations, but not nearly as big as she is today. We import an absurd quantity of manufactured goods, all of which we should be producing ourselves. We believe that Britain must become protectionist in the market for manufactured goods, and organise her own industries to meet all needs in this field. Private enterprise should be given every encouragement to perform this role, but where it does not respond state enterprise must act in its stead.

Food imports could be greatly reduced by the cultivation of some of the upland areas of the country and by incentives to workers to return to the land. Incidentally, I consider this to be socially and ecologically desirable for the nation as well as good in the economic sense.

We will always have to import a large part of our raw materials, but even here savings can be made. The more we develop the oil of the North Sea, the less we are dependent on the Middle East. We also have the skills to exploit substitutes where science makes them available.

Q. If Britain goes protectionist, wouldn't that have repercussions throughout the world, affecting our exports?

A. Yes, it would. But our need to export would be greatly smaller. Also the countries whose products would be shut out of Britain do not import our goods to anything like the extent that we import theirs. We would gain more on the roundabouts than we would lose on the swings. At the same time our exports would be more competitive because our industries would operate from the base of an assured home market, making for greater cost-effectiveness. Japan has proved this.

Q. There seem to be similarities between your proposals and the corporate system of fascism. Do you acknowledge this?

A. It is true that some of these concepts were applied by fascist regimes in Europe in the twenties and thirties. That does not necessarily make them wrong. Whatever the undesirable features of fascism in other fields, some of its economic achievements were highly beneficial and indeed have been acknoweldged as such by its most bitter opponents.

At the same time the ideas that we advocate are far from being common only to fascism. Most other great industrial powers today operate a higher degree of economic nationalism, protection and state involvement in the economy than does Britain. Japan again I mention as an example, and she is not today anything remotely resembling a fascist state. Also I would add that President Roosevelt's 'new deal' policies involved many so-called 'corporate' features and were anathema to Americans accustomed to the very minimum state involvement in economic affairs. However, only by these policies did America get out of the Great Depression. No Government could ever have been more passionately anti-fascist than that of Roosevelt.

Q. What is your attitude to the question of helping industrial 'lame ducks'?

A. There can be no general rule for all 'lame duck' situations; each must be taken on its merits. If a firm becomes a 'lame duck', we must first be clear as to why. Is it solely because of its own inadequacy or is it partially, if not wholly, because of conditions of trade that are due to the actions of governments?

Then we have to ask, what are the economic and the social consequences of allowing the firm to go bankrupt? Will it result in the undermining of an industry of vital national importance or prestige? Will it result in a gain for our international rivals? Just as relevant – will it leave a large redundant, and therefore discontented, work force – thrown on the scrapheap perhaps through factors completely outside the workers' control?

If the answer is yes to any of these questions, there are grounds for government action to keep ailing firms alive. It goes without saying of course that this should only be done if the cause of the ailment is at the same time tackled.

Q. What is your attitude to the Industrial Relations Act?

As with the wage and price 'freeze', it is bound to fail. An act which will legislate against some of the more flagrant abuses of union power is not in itself wrong, but it can only succeed in an industrial environment in which the most basic causes of strike action are removed. So long as the worker finds the value of his wage packet going down every week in the face of rocketing prices, just what alternative has he to putting in more and more claims for higher pay? He is the victim of an unjust economic system entirely outside his control; he can only use the weapons known to him and available to him. He cannot alter the system; he can only fight to better his place within it.

Of course the worker in industry is exploited by unscrupulous trade union leaders for political ends, and this exploitation must eventually be removed. However, this can only be done when the need to strike is first removed.

Q. Some would say that by favouring firm government control over the economy you are striking at the very roots of a free society. What is your answer to this?

A. That accusation presupposes that the matter is one of government versus people, whereas it is in fact nothing of the kind. The 'freedom' being so jealously defended here is not the freedom of the ordinary small or middle-sized businessman to run his own affairs; it is the freedom of the gigantic international combines to pursue profits and power quite regardless of national interests and of the welfare of the worker and consumer. It is also the freedom of the financial speculator to make a fortune by the manipulation of the money market without contributing a penny to national production. If there is to be greater economic freedom for the ordinary people of the country, the forces that in reality threaten this freedom today – the giant corporations – must be curbed. The individual alone cannot do this; government alone can do it on his behalf.

Q. You have spoken in favour of 'workers' partnership' and 'profit-sharing' in industry. Are these not steps in the direction of socialism?

A. Profit-sharing, far from being a step in the direction of socialism, is in my opinion a step away from it. What is the key point about profit-sharing? Surely, it is that it extends the element of incentive. Recognition of the importance of incentive is contrary to the whole spirit of socialist doctrine. According to that doctrine, distribution of wealth through salaries and profits should be evened out, and income should be based less rather than more on differences of performance. Profit-sharing works in precisely the opposite direction: it assures to the workers in efficient firms better pay than

those in inefficient ones. Workers' partnership has the same effect.

Q. What is your attitude towards regional aid?

A. It is absolutely necessary. Some 'right-wing' economists argue that industrial investment should only go to the areas where it is most profitable, but just how is profit measured? Should we consider it only in terms of bookkeeping over the next few years or should we look at it in much more general terms of national welfare, with the long term as well as the short term in mind?

Britain is a country that suffers from a grossly uneven distribution of population. We are at last waking up to the dangers of heavily over-industrialised and congested areas. Well, we are not going to avoid these dangers if we simply allow uncontrolled market forces to pull people more and more into these areas and away from the areas that are more sparsely developed and populated. We should be trying to reverse the trend, and we see regional aid as being the only way.

Just take Scotland as one example. The Scots have no superior in Britain in brains, inventiveness and ability to work. Yet the average standard of living in Scotland is significantly lower than in, for instance, S.E. England. This is because free market forces have always operated to the detriment of Scotland, pulling people and investment away to the areas where the economic centres of gravity are located. We want to see Scotland and similar depressed areas revived to the point where they share equally in the national wealth. This ultimately will benefit the country as a whole.

Q. You have often gone on record as seeking to restore trading preferences between Commonwealth countries. Does this not run contrary to all the trends of the modern world?

A. It runs contrary to what has been happening over the past twenty to thirty years, but that could be said of many an event in history. We do not necessarily follow trends because they are trends; we follow what we believe to be the right path for our country.

What is important to realise about the trends away from Commonwealth trade is that they were never natural or spontaneous but were created by the policies determined by those who dominated the making of the peace in 1945. Such agreements as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which prevented the upgrading of Commonwealth preferences, were imposed upon Britain by those financial powers that paid for the war. At the same time the British move towards European integration, which began in the late fifties, inevitably set in motion a reaction in the Dominions towards the idea of separate destiny.

The trend of division that has been evident in the British Commonwealth over the past decades can be reversed by the initiative of the United Kingdom if it shows sufficient determination and commitment towards that end – just as all the trends in Europe in the 1930s and during the war, which worked towards greater division rather than greater unity, were reversed later by the initiative of the European integrationists. We live in a constantly fluctuating world, in which no alignments or estrangements are permanent for all time.

What is important to recognise about Britain and the Dominions of the Commonwealth is that they are natural trading partners by reason of their respective resources – quite apart from sentimental ties, whatever they might be at any given time. The Dominions, or whatever name you wish to give them, will always be our best source of imported raw materials and for a long time yet our greatest potential market for exported manufactures.

Q. You are on record as being against the Common Market for political and economic reasons. It is easy to understand your political reasons, but don't you think that economically Britain will benefit from the Market in the long term through increased opportunities of trade?

A. Let us not regard overseas trade as an end in itself; that is one of the great mistakes of current thinking. You trade with other countries because they have something you want and you have something they want. With countries that are equipped to produce entirely different categories of goods there are grounds for trade. In the case of the countries of Western Europe these circumstances do not in the main part exist. Apart from certain fruits and wines which we need to import from a Southern European climate, we and the EEC countries produce largely the same things and lack the same things. We all have a manufactured surplus; we all lack certain raw materials, mainly the same materials.

There is absolutely no area of expanded markets for British industry in Western Europe that does not carry the risk of corresponding inroads by European industries into the markets of Britain. That is why we maintain that the 'long-term advantages' for British trade in Europe are pure illusion.

At the same time, by conforming to the policies of the Common Market bureaucracy, we are being forced into outrageous price increases, particularly in food, which are depressing rather than raising our standard of living.

These are the reasons why, on economic as well as political grounds, we support British withdrawal from the EEC.

Q. As a final question, what would you describe as the central moving spirit behind your economic doctrines?

A. Our economic doctrines stem from the fact that we are basically a nationalist movement. That is to say we regard the nation-state as the highest feasible, as well as the highest desirable, unit of society. The real world – as distinct from the dream world of left-wing idealists – is one in which rival nation-states compete unceasingly for advantage. In such a world, economics must serve one over-riding end: **national survival.** To that end everything else is a means. Different economic theories and doctrines must be evaluated according to that yardstick and that yardstick alone.

No doctrine which makes for contemporary prosperity, or seems to people to be from the moral point of view reasonable and just, is of value if in one aspect or another it undermines the long-term foundations of national existence.

Free-trade doctrines made a lot of money for certain sections of the population and undoubtedly increased the aggregate national wealth in an era when British industry and technology was so far ahead of the rest of the world that free trade almost always worked to our profit. At the same time they proved in the longer term nationally injurious because they made our economy highly vulnerable to international trade conditions which, as our supremacy receeded, we were increasingly powerless to control; because they eroded our agriculture to the point where we were unable to feed ourselves from our own soil; because they militated against the unity of our Empire and Commonwealth and because altogether they destroyed in Britain the national economic sovereignty which is the first prerequisite of national political sovereignty.

Right-wing Conservatism, by aligning itself with the free market doctrine, is running counter to the very objective that most right-wing Conservatives would like to see achieved: a greater, stronger and more sovereign British nation.

Socialist doctrines are equally unsuitable to Britain because while paying lip service to the principle of controls they do nothing to control in practice the real forces that influence our economic destiny. The internationalism that is inherent in all doctrines of the political left prohibits the only action that can control events for the good of the people – which is action at a national level taken by government in the national interest.

The only rigidity in our own doctrine is that economics must serve the ultimate good of the nation: its wealth, its power, its greatness, its security, its freedom, its people. Given that end, there is infinite flexibility as to means. That is why we do not dogmatically defend private enterprise in all instances as a matter of principle but only support it just as far as it works for the national good. It is why our own economic discussions do not deadlock within straightjackets of one or another orthodoxy but are able to achieve a workable synthesis because they have as their conclusion a common end which is above economics.

ANTHONY M. LUDOVICI

PART 3

The Revolution in Art Examined

Reprinted with acknowledgements to the SOUTH AFRICAN OBSERVER

AS I have already hinted, the early origins of the Movement which culminated in the acceptance of Abstract Art, at least in England, are to be sought in the peculiarities and careers of three notorious moderns – Walter Pater, Oscar Wilde and James McNeill Whistler.

But, although the two first-named were the main source of the mischief, Whistler was the chief populariser of the heresies he derived from them; though, strangely enough, not in his actual works, but principally in his public utterances. It is true that, as Monsieur Albert Guislain of the Royal Belgian Academy shrewdly pointed out in an article on Whistler, published in Belgium's leading journal *Le Soir* (17 July 1966), that in some of his more outre canvases, Whistler *"frisait l'abstraction"* – that is to say, skirted Abstract Art. But, on the whole, Whistler's contribution to the vogue for this form of Art was confined more to his written and spoken words than to his actual paintings.

How did Whistler acquire the ideas which led him to deny the importance of the subject in the representational art of painting, to claim that the painter should be concerned only with the arrangement or composition of his picture, and that the nearer the graphic artist succeeded in approaching the qualities of Music in his work the greater was his art?

We know he was a friend of Mallarme, and Mallarme, as we have seen, had had his head completely turned by the doctrine which, according to Wolfgang Iser, was spreading these ideas over Europe in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

But Whistler's initiation into the Faith had an even closer and more potent source than his friendship with Mallarme. For he was for years an intimate friend of Oscar Wilde, who was so much infatuated with the teaching of Walter Pater that he could do little else than extol and quote him on every possible occasion.

As far as I have been able to discover, Whistler had no knowledge of Kant's philosophy or of Pater's aesthetic doctrines, and what he learned about both was all due to his association with Wilde.

Now, to Oscar Wilde, Pater's Essays on the *Renaissance* were his "Golden Book". He is reported to have said: "I never travel without them . . . the last trump should have sounded at the moment it was written" (*Life of Oscar Wilde* by Sherard, 1906, p. 311). In his *Life of Walter Pater* (1906, Vol. 2, p. 121), moreover, Thomas Wright says of Wilde's time at Oxford: "In those days he (Wilde) had two enthusiasms – Keats and Pater – the perusal of whose *Renaissance* proved the turning-point in his life." And on page 126, Wright adds: "As time went on he (Wilde) treated Pater almost as a divinity."

When, therefore, from 1878 onwards, Oscar Wilde was constantly to be seen either at Whistler's table or in his studio, the young Irishman, who was an indefatigable talker, never ceased from extolling Pater and pouring forth Paterisms to his senior. As the Pennells tell us in their *Life of J. McNeill Whistler* (1911, Chap. XXV): "For over 2 or 3 years Oscar Wilde was so much with Whistler that everyone who went to the studio found him there . . . Whistler went with him everywhere. Their intimacy was closest in the early eighties."

And it was during these crucial years that Whistler, who later on falsely charged Wilde with plagiarising him, really acquired the whole of the aesthetic views which he later propounded as his own lecture, *The Ten O'Clock.*

What then were the essentials of Pater's teaching? Foremost among his tenets was the Kantian emphasis on the total negligibility of the subject in a work of graphic art, and the supreme, if not unique importance of the composition and arrangement.

And we have only to read Whistler's *Ten O'Clock* in order to see how slavishly Whistler repeated all this to a startled audience, most of whom were hearing these views for the first time in their lives. My poor infatuated father was in that audience and was among those who were most deeply impressed; nor, until the end of his days did he ever suspect that Whistler had been on that occasion anything but original.

Furthermore, however – and this is crucial to my argument – Pater insisted on maintaining, not only that Music (this typically and supremely non-representational art, remember!) is paramount among the arts, but also that, it is the one art to which, if they are to pretend to any excellence, all other arts must approximate. For since all true art makes form and composition ends in themselves, Music, in which the matter cannot be disentangled from the form, must be the highest art. Thus the subject in art is wholly negligible, and consequently all arts aspiring to perfection may be said to be inclining in the direction of Music.

– Such is the gist of Pater's teaching, and it is repeated in various forms throughout his essay on *The School of Giorgione.*

Summing up, Pater declares that the crux of the whole matter is "that all true art strives after making form" – i.e. the manner of handling the work – "the end in itself, a condition that Music completely realises."

SOPHISTICATED NONSENSE

Now, except for its insistence on the subjectless quality of Music – a fact which was a commonplace long before Pater was born – not one word of all this Paterian rigmarole is true. In so far as it attempts to provide a yard stick for assessing the quality of a work of graphic art, it is not only worthless but also a complete perversion of the truth.

The idea of discovering a canon which would lift art criticism above the futile battle of *ipse dixitisms* to which it invariably descends, was laudable in the extreme. But this was far from being the enlightened way of doing it; for not only is Pater's suggestion sophisticated nonsense, but it is also an affront to the intelligence of any graphic artist aware of his sacred function and the principles of its performance.

That it provided the future English champions of Abstract Art with their Charter and their Authority, however, there can unfortunately be no shadow of a doubt.

What Pater never saw or understood was that, in exhorting graphic artists to try in their works to approximate their methods and manner to those of Music, he was virtually inviting them to step down to a lower grade in both their creativeness, skill and inspiration. For, just as the musician who strives to be representational ends only in producing what Dr. Hawels properly describes as "noise rather than music", so the graphic artist who confines his performance merely to the production of a pattern or design, empty of meaning or content, steps down in the ranks of his calling and joins the company of those craftsmen who, however worthy and ingenious they may be, are able to produce nothing more than ornamental fabrics, mosaics and rugs.

It is most important to be clear about this; because the moment we lose sight of the sharp distinction between Music and the Graphic Arts in this one matter of content, we become incapable of judging either of them correctly and fall into the fatal confusions in which Pater and his two leading disciples floundered.

The depth in which these two disciples were implicated in Pater's false teaching was already apparent as early as 1882 when Wilde wrote his famous *Envoi* to Rennell Rood's poems (*Rose Leaf and Apple Leaf*), and Whistler his letter to *The World,* written three years before he gave his lecture, *The Ten O'Clock.*

That he should have called his works "Arrangements", "Symphonies", and "Nocturnes" was also but an eloquent proof of

the extent to which he had become afflicted with the Paterian syndrome.

George Moore who, like Degas, was exasperated by Whistler's pose and the tenets he expounded in his *Ten O'Clock*, remarked to the French painter, J. E. Blanche, *"Il* (i.e. Whistler) *ferait mieux de faire de la peinture et de laisser ces blagues a Oscar Wilde."* ("He would do better to stick to painting and to leave this silly trash to Oscar Wilde": *The Life of George Moore*, by Joseph Hone, 1936, Chap. III.)

RUSKIN'S FAUX PAS

There was one man in England, courageous and aesthetically erudite enough to expose Pater's silly heresies and confound his deluded disciples, and that man was Ruskin. But, unfortunately, although he was shrewd enough to detect the shallow trumperiness of Whistler's borrowed principles, he went the wrong way about exposing him. He attached a particular picture – one which was by no means even an ominous precursor of Abstract Art – and his gallant protest therefore failed.

If only he had attacked Whistler and Oscar Wilde on the score of their absurd Paterian aesthetics and demonstrated the farce of assimilating the graphic arts to Music, he would not only have done the Cause of Art a signal and timely service, but would also have greatly enhanced his own reputation and earned the gratitude of all subsequent generations of graphic artists.

Owing to this one unfortunate *faux pas*, the chance of nipping Abstract Art in the bud was – at least in England – irretrievably lost. But in 1878, Ruskin, who was then close on sixty, was already a sick man, and it cannot surprise us that his attempt to expose Whistler – and hence Pater – not only failed, but did so amid a roar of laughter at his gallant though mistaken effort.

As he was the only Englishman who was then capable of deflating the bladder of aesthetic claptrap then being hoisted by Oscar Wilde and Whistler, this couple, together with their guru, Pater, escaped the disgrace they deserved, with the result that today even people as knowledgeable as Sir Charles Tennyson stare in surprise and are inclined to laugh when one points to Pater as one of the most important agents in establishing the vogue for Abstract Art at least in England.

Things you should read

A great wealth of literature is now available supporting in the main part the views expressed in Spearhead. *Below we list some of the most important examples. Except where stated, these can be obtained from Nationalist Books, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF. 15p in the £ should be sent with each order to cover postage.*

THE MONEY MANUFACTURERS (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p
An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p
An attack on the Manchester school of internationalist economics and an argument for protection and national self-sufficiency.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM (by John Tyndall) 15p
An independent booklet written before the formation of the National Front but closely in line with its outlook.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (by A. K. Chesterton) Paperback £1; Hard £2.25
Masterly exposure of the politico-financial forces that have destroyed the British Empire and undermined British world power, while working for the general elimination of national sovereignty everywhere.

WORLD REVOLUTION (by Nesta Webster) £3.30
Perhaps the best ever documented history of the political left and its conspiratorial origins.

SUICIDE OF THE WEST (by James Burnham) £1.50
A devastating demolition of the liberal-left and its main arguments by a one-time left-wing author who woke up.

THE SPECIOUS ORIGINS OF LIBERALISM (by Anthony Ludovici) £1.50
Another clinical analysis of liberal values and viewpoints in which their futility is well exposed.

RACIAL INTEGRATION (by H. B. Isherwood) 75p
A testimony to the impracticality of the multi-racial society.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (by Professor W. C. George) 15p
One of the best scientific exposures of the myth of racial equality.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (by Correlli Barnett) £5.
Devastating indictment of liberalism and its role in bringing about Britain's 20th century decline, political, industrial and military. Essential reading for anyone who seeks to reverse British trends in coming decades.

NF Students' Paper

We are delighted to announce the appearance of a new newspaper, *Spark*. *Spark* is published by the National Front Students' Association and is intended for distribution mainly in universities, colleges and schools.

Spark is designed particularly to suit the contemporary climate of student politics, and may not appeal to all NF supporters. It is intended largely to ridicule and debunk, and to underline very strongly the radical aspects of NF ideology. In the tradition of modern publications catering for its type of market, its language is not exactly puritan, and may possibly cause some of the NF's more conservative members to raise their eyebrows. We trust that they will not rush in their letters of resignation but will understand the intended idiom of communication!

Spark is written by NF students and not censored by the Directorate in respect of every word or phrase. It reflects broadly the views of the NF, although here and there a comment made may represent purely the opinion of the writer.

One of the chief purposes of *Spark* will be to satirise and thereby enrage the student left, also to vividly bely the stereotype image of the NF that the student left likes to portray. It is intended to demolish the platform of those who presently rule university politics as a prelude to converting students to our own alternative.

Although designed principally for distribution in places of education, *Spark*, we feel sure, will appeal to young working people as well as students, and we recommend NF branches to obtain supplies for general use as well as for handing out in local educational centres.

Spark carries a price tag of 2p and should be sold for this sum where possible. We must, however, be prepared to give a great many away free as a means of obtaining the widest circulation and publicity.

Spark will be produced three times a year at academic termly intervals. Bulk supplies can be obtained at a cost of 1p for all quantities of 50 or over, with a charge of 20p in the £ to cover postage. Supplies can be obtained from NF Head Office, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF.

WPN
HAYES Weekly Post
No. 1290 Wednesday, April 4, 1973

HONEST JOHN

Weekly Post reporter Mel Price talks to John Fairhurst

John Fairhurst is a racialist and he doesn't mind admitting it. Mr. Fairhurst, a 40-year-old maintenance electrician, is the National Front GLC candidate for Hayes-Harlington.

He reckons he's going to win, but whatever you may think of that, the chances are that he'll pick up a fair amount of votes. He did remarkably well at the recent council election for the Frogmore Ward in Hayes. He's well-known locally, and his claim that the N.F. are now the fourth most powerful political party in the country is not without justification. He told me that the N.F. leaders are seriously hoping to form a Government three general elections from now — say in twelve years. He doesn't see himself as a Cabinet Minister, but he thinks he might be an M.P. In fact, he's quite looking forward to it.

To any liberal-minded person such assertions are quite frightening. For Mr. Fairhurst is, without doubt, extremely right-wing. He wants to see all the black people in this country repatriated, and, in his own words, "There won't be anything voluntary about it."

realised I stood for the same things as they did."

He thinks mixed marriages should be illegal, and he told me that if his daughter wanted to marry a black man he would throw her out of the house. He believes that it is totally impossible for

country and the country of our forefathers. We've built something we could be proud of. Why should we see it ruined by all these nig-nogs coming here after their share of the cake?"

"It's a backdoor invasion. We've been made

patriotism would be encouraged, and mild discipline enforced. Sport would be the thing. A responsible, decent citizen would be in charge, "an ex-PTI instructor would be ideal."

"Youngsters today have been misguided and misled. The left-wing have infiltrated pop-music and all

Fairhurst, patriot and racist.

tary about it."

"I don't hate black people as individuals," he said, "but they have no right to be here living in our houses and providing a cheap pool of labour for the capitalists to exploit."

Mr. Fairhurst was once a member of the Conservative Party. He said: "Really, I was about 60 per cent Conservative, 20 per cent Labour and the other 20 per cent just myself. Then I got to know the National Front and I people of different races to live together in one society.

"I've got negroes living at the bottom of my garden," he said. "They're no bother to me, but they've got seven kids and what I see is when my kids and their kids are grown-up and looking for a house, those negroes might just get in first. They tell us we've got to have contraception to cut down the birthrate. Why should we? This is our second-class citizens in our own country. Yes, I'm a racialist, and I'm proud of it."

He wants to see the death penalty restored. He thinks homosexuality is 'pornographic', "being normal myself". He thinks Communists have infiltrated the teaching profession and the media and corrupted our children with left-wing propaganda. He'd like to see social clubs for the youth of Hayes, where that world with their propaganda. I want to see youth today led back on to the straight track, the patriotic track," he told me fervently.

John Fairhurst is a man who has found something to believe in. He enjoys the hustle and bustle of electioneering too. He's quite a likeable bloke in his way, and interesting to talk to. Like many of the neo-fascists I've met, he has an endearing comic-strip quality. He is a caricature of himself, whose natural antipathies and instinctive, irrational prejudices have at last found a creed that will justify them. He is proud of being British. He is proud of being a man. He wants to see an England full of proud, honest, decent, respectable, white people with good homes and a fair wage coming in. The fact that such an England, if attainable at all, would be bought only at the cost of suffering and pain and loss of freedom of thought and action doesn't seem to worry him. The fact that I wouldn't want to live in his England he puts down to the belief that my mind has been ruined by left-wing propaganda.

John Fairhurst frightens me. I'll stand him a drink any time. I'd even trust him to put an immersion heater in my loft, but anyone who votes for him on April 12 is living in a very dangerous dream world that could easily turn into a nightmare.

The National Front urges all of its local leaders to be press conscious at all times. Many local leaders slip down on this duty and lose the chance of many valuable column-inches of local publicity.

Hayes group organiser John Fairhurst is not one of these. Mr. Fairhurst, by being press conscious, has got the NF thousands of pounds worth of local publicity – particularly in the course of his recent election campaign in Hayes and Harlington, in which he recorded an impressive 8.5 per-cent of the poll.

We are reprinting the front page of the *Hayes Weekly Post* – a typical example of this publicity. The reporter clearly does not like the NF; he is of course left-wing, otherwise he would not be a newspaper reporter. However, by making a good personal impression on him, Mr. Fairhurst managed to get out of him a coverage which was at least reasonably fair – apart from the unwarranted use of the word 'fascist', which is fast wearing thin with the public anyway. The fairness of this report contrasts vividly with the viciousness of an editorial which was published by the same newspaper group, which we reprint on page 4.

RICHARD LAWSON

The Population Plot

" . . . the world community of our desires, the organised world community conducting and ensuring its own progress, requires a deliberate collective control of population as a primary condition." H. G. Wells (p. 37 *The Open Conspiracy,* Gollancz 1928).

FAR from being confined to the realms of science fiction, the idea of population control has been assiduously embraced by socialist and 'liberal' tools of the would-be World Governors. It is a cause especially close to the hearts of the cranks, perverts, and degenerates that abound in such circles.

In the message on population he sent to the U.S. Congress on July 18th 1969, President Nixon wrote: "It is our belief that the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international bodies should take the leadership in responding to world population growth. The United States will cooperate fully with their programs. I would note in this connection that I am most impressed by the scope and thrust of the recent report of the panel of the United Nations Association, chaired by John D. Rockefeller 3rd. The report stresses the need for expanded action and greater cooperation, concerns which should be high on the agenda of the United Nations."

The U.N.A.–U.S.A. Report referred to stated that "UNESCO should use school systems in a direct way in support of family planning. Teachers can be trained, and school curricula modified, in such a way as to encourage among students 'population awareness' and 'appropriate attitudes towards family size'."

The Report's demand for the appointment of a Commissioner for Population was endorsed in October 1969 by the U.N. Commission on International Development, headed by the late Lester Pearson, formerly Canadian Prime Minister, World Government enthusiast and a number-one instrument of the New York money power. The Commission was sponsored by the World Bank which has also declared its willingness to "finance facilities required by member countries to carry out family planning programs."

Besides UNESCO and the Population Commission, there is the U.N. Fund for Population Activities which was established by the Secretary General in 1967. This heads the campaign "to promote government awareness of the economic and social implications of population growth" . . . The fund, whose finances were barely $1 million in 1967 was the fastest growing arm of the U.N.. This year requests for grants for population studies amounted to over $77 millions . . ." (*Guardian* 15.2.73).

According to the *Guardian* report, the Fund's "preferred technique was to operate through existing national institutes . . ." The report was occasioned by an address given by the Fund's executive director, Mr. Rafael Salas, to the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

WHERE IS THE POPULATION EXPLOSION?

The latest figures from the official United Nations Demographic Year Book published on the 14th February 1973 and quoted in *The Guardian* (15.2.73), clearly show where the real danger of a population explosion lies. The North European countries of West Germany, Luxembourg, and Finland all have annual birthrates as low as about 13 births per thousand of the population. Twelve African and Asian nations, however, have rates of above 50 per thousand, around four times higher.

Crude live birth rates can be misleading because of the high infant mortality. This does not seem to be the case in this instance, however. The U.N. Statistical Yearbook 1971 showed that the annual rate of actual population increase between 1963 and 1970 was estimated at only 0.5% in Britain and 1.1% in the United States as against 2.1% in India and 2.5% in Nigeria.

The position becomes even more obvious when seen from a continental point of view. The UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1969 estimated for the period 1965–70 that against a World population growth of 2.0%, Europe had a rate of only 0.8%, while Africa had one of 2.6% and 'South Asia' one of 2.8%.

The birthrate in Britain is so low that we might well be faced with a declining population. *The Observer* (25.3.73) pointed to the steady decline since 1965 and described last year's figures as "extremely low". The official British Annual Abstract of Statistics (1972) shows that the total live births per thousand of the population have dropped from 18.5 in 1964 to 16.0 in 1971.

What native population problems that Britain has are really concerned with the internal migration which has caused massive overcrowding in the South East and corresponding rural de-population elsewhere. A strong policy of regional aid coupled with Government control of land use could prevent the twin evils of wasted social capital and vast concrete sprawls.

Even if Britain did become overpopulated, it hardly needs mentioning that there are vast tracts of land in the White Dominions into which we could expand.

With regard to Britain's foreign population problem, it is the rule rather than the exception to find that the very same people who advocate and finance the idea of population control also support the wanton importation of unassimilable alien minorities with high birthrates. This helps to bring out the point that the population lobby is really driven by ulterior psychological and political motives, to which the actual existence or non-existence of a population problem is quite irrelevant.

BRITAIN

In May 1971 the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology, headed by Airey Neave, demanded that there should be a Minister responsible for population growth and control.

In January 1972 the lobby received two major boosts. One of these was the campaign launched by the Doctors and Overpopulation Group which began with letters in the British Medical Journal (8.1.72) and *The Lancet.* They agree that overpopulation is really a problem for the Third World but maintain, nevertheless, that they "are gravely concerned by our population situation here at home". The letter goes on to state that they can "endeavour to ensure that the Abortion Law remains liberal . . . and that the facilities for male sterilisation by vasectomy are massively increased." Their final point, and they consider it to be "of vital importance", is that they "should be in the vanguard of a campaign of population education. In such a campaign the mass media of communication could play an integral role, and one of its major aims would be the introduction of instruction in population and related themes into the curricula of schools, colleges, and universities throughout the length and breadth of the land."

The Secretary of the 800-strong pressure group is Dr. George Morris. He has stressed that the "G.P. is the key man in controlling population." (*General Practitioner* 18.2.72) He has urged family doctors to interpret rulings on refusal for vasectomy and termination of pregnancy in a more 'liberal' manner. Another member of the group is Dr. David Owen, M.P. for Plymouth Sutton, well remembered in the South-West as an enthusiastic supporter of the recent influx of Ugandan Asians.

The second boost came from *The Ecologist's* 'Blueprint for Survival'. In the words of the *Sunday Times* (16.1.72) it is "the product of two men who in terms of academic science are nineteenth-century amateurs." One of them is Edward Goldsmith, editor of *The Ecologist,* who has a degree in Politics, Philosophy and Economics.

After leaving Oxford he went to Paris, "and in the way of young men with a private income, he became curious about the arrangements of human society." (*ibid.*) His deputy, Robert Allen, is also a product of Oxford. He was such a dud at Science, that his school refused to enter him for 'O' levels in that course. The 'Blueprint' advocates a new social system consisting of virtual communes and soviets ultimately "represented globally". It was used to herald the launching of 'The Movement for Survival' (membership of which entitles one to a 25% reduction in the price of a subscription to *The Ecologist*!) and was reprinted in book form by Penguin.

Doctor, a magazine sent to General Practitioners, added its own modest voice with a special issue on population (30.3.72). Its front page article stated that "Most people, of course, know that overpopulation is a world problem. What they do not realise is that it is an even more severe problem in the U.K." A certain Dr. Alec Valentine writes that: "Marriage and the family are not the only solutions; polygamy and polyandry are not untried. But if we want to stick to the family we shall have to invent new restraints and sanctions to control sexual behaviour." The mind boggles. Dr. David Cargill writes: "I favour abortion on demand although I realise that it is murder, the deliberate destruction of a human life. This probably worries me less than it should, because I have been an accessory before or after the fact of a good many murders in my time, with the approval of my King who gave me a commission for that special purpose, my Country which footed the bill . . . and my Profession which arranged its own metamorphosis from a civilian to a military organisation . . . Stopping all unwanted births would not have an adequate effect in reducing the population . . . To reduce the population it is necessary to persuade (or force) people to limit their families . . . Various compulsory methods of family limitation have been suggested. They include adding something to the water supply . . ."

Other notable elements to be found in the lobby are the Rt. Rev. Hugh Montefiore, the Bishop of Kingston, and Lord Caradon's 'Countdown Campaign' based at 27/35 Mortimer Street, London W.1.

In March of this year (1973) the latest Population Panel reported to the Government. Stanley Johnson, the Project Director of the U.N.A.–U.S.A. Report mentioned earlier, outlines four planks in a **British** Government's strategy for population control in his book *Life Without Birth*:–

"The **fourth** and last plank in the strategy, if it was felt that within the context of marriage parents would always want "too many" children, would be to discourage marriage itself as we know it. In order to preserve other fundamental freedoms for society as a whole, the government would attempt to limit the opportunities for breeding by limiting the opportunities for marriage. It would use the weapons of the modern state (still, of course, within the context of "voluntarism") not just in pursuit of antinatalist policies but of antinuptialist policies as well. This might involve promoting – for some proportion of the society – other forms of union (homosexual or heterosexual) which from a demographic standpoint may be more desirable."

This passage is a superb example of 'Nineteen Eighty-Four' style 'doublethink', or Marxist dialectics. In order to protect a set of unspecified "fundamental freedoms" the government are to use all "the weapons of the modern state". The cynical use of the word "voluntarism" in inverted commas betrays the fact that the policy will be anything but voluntary. We can be assured that the "proportion of society" destined for this fate does not include the paymasters of Stanley Johnson.

TWISTED PSYCHOLOGY

It is interesting to see how indulgence towards sexual deviation follows close on the heels of those with an anti-conceptual complex. As Zygmund Dobbs points out in his work *Keynes at Harvard* the "Homosexual preoccupation with decreasing population and crusades for birth-control has at its foundation their senses of revulsion against normal procreative sex."

Population control is a superb example of how Marxists and 'liberals' palm off emotional reactions, and in their case inverted ones, as some form of rationalism.

The idea of population control is a supreme manifestation of the racial deathwish. Any people endowed with a strong instinct for self-preservation would not countenance such thinking. We find in *The Encyclopaedia of Jewish Religion* (1965 Massada Press) for example, that concerning birth-control "the consensus of Orthodox rabbinical opinion strongly condemns the practice except for serious health reasons." Condemnation of outright sterilisation is of course even stronger.

WHO IS BEHIND IT?

Students of international affairs will see at every hand the involvement of the various political and financial agencies which make up the vast interlocking complex founded and bankrolled by international finance and dedicated to the creation of a totalitarian World State.

According to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica Year Book* for 1968, John Davison Rockefeller III and his brothers "constituted in 1967 the wealthiest, most influential, and politically powerful family in the Republican Party – if not in the U.S." They are undoubtedly more powerful than the figurehead President.

John D. Rockefeller is the board chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, which spent $15.6 million on work directed to population control between 1963 and about 1970. Stanley Johnson used to work in the World Bank, is a Research Associate of the Overseas Development Institute and is, or was, studying in England on a Ford Foundation Grant. Between 1952 and again about 1970 the ever extending empire of the Ford Foundation has donated over $110 million to population control projects. The Ford Foundation also bankrolls Chatham House.

The role of the United Nations is fundamental as it has in its specialised agencies the embryonic ministries of a World Government. Stanley Johnson writes in *Life Without Birth:* " . . . some form of planetary authority becomes daily more inescapable."

CYNICAL SMOKESCREEN

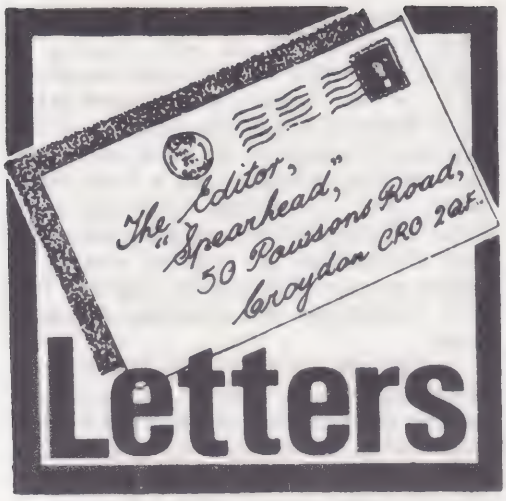
The U.N. Agencies concerned with the ecological damage caused by population pressure are, ironically, also concerned with industrialising the Third World – euphemistically referred to as 'development'. (The World Bank, for example, was set up as the 'International Bank for Reconstruction and Development'.)

The purpose of this industrialisation is of course to eliminate subsistence economies (which are virtually self-supporting and use little or no money) in order to bring such areas directly and wholly into the sphere of international finance capitalism. The 'Rich and Poor Nation' ploy is a mere cynical smokescreen to dupe naive 'liberals' into supporting foreign aid.

Besides the direct loss of resources involved in foreign aid, there is also the long-term threat of crippling competition in the international markets by use of cheap labour as demonstrated by John Tyndall in *The Case for Economic Nationalism* and outlined in 'The New Colonialism' by Michael Lobb (*Spearhead* No. 57, October 1972).

The policy of industrialisation is of course at variance with the other fears advanced by the harbingers of doom – pollution and the exhaustion of resources. If these are real dangers, then increased industrialisation will only make matters worse. This is one point on which the Blueprint scores. (It also advocates an end to immigration).

The control of population has been the aim of totalitarians long before the injection of the present hysteria, and it has been assiduously followed even at times when the predictions of Malthus were specifically rejected, as was the case with H. G. Wells and company in the thirties. The fear of a population explosion is quite clearly being used as yet another means to destroy the family basis of Western civilisation and stampede us into World Government – the Messianic dream of the few, but the Apocalyptic nightmare for the many.



SIR: I would welcome an opportunity to express my views on the subject of abstract art, especially as applied to the articles on the subject appearing in *Spearhead* from time to time.

I am myself a pictorial artist and very much of the representational school, and so I am broadly speaking, if not 100%, sympathetic to the tone of these *Spearhead* articles. But in my opinion there is undue emphasis placed on this topic.

While readily conceding that much of the non-representational art of today is itself corrupt art, I do not feel it has any appreciable corrupting influence on our society as a whole. Abstract paintings do not have nearly enough opportunity to impinge deeply enough into the consciousness of the public to have a great corrupting influence.

Where I feel the visual arts **can** be so blamed is either in the realm of pornography (which is **not**, of course, abstract) or in architecture where block after block of traditional buildings, or even ancient architectural monuments are being stripped down only to be replaced by equivalent areas of modern concrete monstrosities, **lacking all local and national idiom.**

The last four words are an exceedingly vital factor in this context – a lot more so, I fear, than is generally recognised even by nationalists.

I feel that *Spearhead* would be expending its efforts and space to much greater advantage by devoting the same amount of each to the corrupting influence of NOISE – the massive invasion of our land by both degenerate and alien (especially American) noise, which would still be corrupting were it not alien, or corruptive of national consciousness when it is only alien but not degenerate.

You can listen to, and enjoy, alien music without being corrupted by it – but only so long as the alien music and culture in question are not adopted by the native population as its own cultural heritage.

This, unfortunately, is what they have done.

The same sort of thing is happening in speech as well. On BBC radio I hear an American voice on nearly every other programme, and the BBC admits that no less than 14% "only" of their programmes are bought from America! This is a damnable insult and a disgrace.

R. D. MOLESWORTH
Cheltenham, Glos.

SIR: Leading members, even founder-members of the Monday Club, which officially supports the Conservative line, are worried about "infiltration" by some "mafia" which might influence its policy away from the complete and despicable departure of the Conservative party from its declared intentions, mandate, and solemn word of its leader.

They are anxious that the Monday Club might never depart the way of righteousness and fall into the hands of, or to quote three of them (*Daily Telegraph*, April 4th), "become the plaything of extremists and political freaks". That lowest form of life, National Front members it is implied might have a hand in this departure!

It seems to be a sad day for Britain when those only concerned with the well-being of Britain, honour, patriotic fervour, independence, honourable democratic pursuit and the exacting of a solemn and declared undertaking from a party that it has always trusted has become the province and work of "extremists and political freaks", with which the National Front might well be associated.

When the Conservative party stoops to this cheap sort of abuse of honour and patriotism, it is surely, as such anyway, finished and on the way out.

If all they've got to sustain them are their lies and inanity, then they're to be pitied.

If there's one thing in this country that we need, it's a very party of such "extremists and political freaks" who put their deeds before their words.

The Conservative party has got it back to front. They say the right things, but do all the wrong ones, not intentionally of course, it's just a lack of liaison!

No doubt they feel that modern, progressive parties, as the Conservative party has become, shouldn't be restricted to their word, mandate, etc. it leaves no scope for real expression!

"Real expression" in the old days used to be called "betrayal", even "treachery". Multi-racialism, multi-nationalism, and multi-idiocy have taken care of all these little "eccentricities"!

COLIN GRICE
Llandysul, Cards.

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in *The Spectator*.

Sir: Mentioning the National Front, albeit briefly, in the context of the Monday Club and right-wing politics, Patrick Cosgrave gives the impression that this organisation is situated in the same sector of the political spectrum. Nothing could be further from the truth!

It is unfortunate that we are customarily referred to by the largely hostile media as 'right-wing,' seemingly on the grounds that our attitudes on many issues like immigration, law and order and Southern Africa are commonly termed right-wing. But others, equally important, like worker participation in the management of industry and public control of finance and credit might well be described as 'left-wing'!

In fact our political philosophy could well be termed 'revolutionary,' since it aims to bring about root changes in the political, industrial and financial system.

Millions of people vote under the delusion that the major parties represent genuine alternatives. In fact a bogus conflict is maintained by exploiting the class structure of our society, keeping the nation artificially divided into 'Left' and 'Right' by encouraging each section to believe that 'its' party is generally preferable to the others.

If Britain is to survive, a party like the National Front must emerge as a genuine electoral counterforce to challenge the internationalist oriented policies of the Political Establishment. A party free from class traditions with the ability to unite our whole people into a truly national community. A party which places prime emphasis on the nation and with the radical approach to carry out the great changes in policy necessary if Britain is to be restored to her former eminence and prosperity.

Philip Baker
Secretary, Berks and South Oxon National Front, 243 Loddon Bridge Road, Woodley, Berks.

THE BUDGET: A RECIPE FOR FUTURE INFLATION

Reprinted with acknowledgements to ON TARGET

NOW the dust is settling after the budget, it is as well that we take a look through the dust that has been thrown into our eyes to confuse us.

Various economists, as is now normal practice, have been brought in by the various mass media to give their comments, with the usual result of conflicting opinions which in effect get us nowhere in particular.

Mr. Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is reported as having said that the central objective of the government's economic strategy was to maintain a faster rate of growth of national output, and a key part of that strategy must be to control inflation.

The first point that we note is that the government does not have any strategy to **halt** inflation, only to **control** it. The difference we would suggest is very important, because the government appears to accept that a certain level of inflation is acceptable. It is our opinion that **any** inflation is immoral and that any acceptance of a policy to keep up the declining value, and therefore declining purchasing power, of our money is not in the best interests of the British people.

What does need to be challenged is the almost too easy acceptance that it should be government, and therefore budget, policy to work for higher economic growth.

Put simply, economic growth merely means producing more than last year. This surely elevates materialism to a very undesirable height. It in effect accepts that we should keep on producing more and more; using up more and more natural resources, just to keep the system going. Sight is lost completely of the real purpose of production, which must surely be simply – consumption. But no, having produced the goods we then look around for ways and means of **stimulating** consumption even to the extent of encouraging people to buy on hire purchase.

A statement in *The Daily Telegraph* (6th March, 1973) confirmed this from the Department of Trade and Industry, who reported on 5th March, 1973 that "Hire purchase business showed its biggest monthly increase in January with new credit extended by finance houses and retailers £262 million higher", and that "The outstanding hire purchase debt has increased another £46 million to £2,110 million, 28 per cent up on the same period last year."

Stimulating people to buy the increased production, in many cases unnecessary spending beyond their means, makes them mortgage their future incomes, plus the unfortunate human anticipation of increased income to meet their growing interest bill, combined with the increased cost of living. Failure to obtain the increased income also produces its problems, as we are only too painfully aware at the moment.

What does need further examination is the degree to which this increased production is financed by loan monies. An examination of the accounts of business shows that in general terms their overdraft and loan debt structure is continually growing. The interest charges, now reaching fantastic heights, have to be recovered through prices; this combined with other cost increases produces another problem that is only too familiar. Instead of trying to solve the basis of the problem the government tries to cover it all up by **imposing** prices and pay controls.

The report in *The Daily Telegraph* (14th March, 1973) that "Bank lending in sterling rose by £689 million in the five weeks to February 21st, with companies in particular borrowing heavily to meet tax payments, according to the monthly statement of the Committee of London Clearing Banks" gives some idea of the problem together with the later statement in the same report that "the cheapest bank money now costs 10½ per cent."

Smooth-talking economists say there is no need to worry about this growing debt structure which follows in the wake of increased economic growth – under current finance-economic rules – because as long as there is an increased economic growth it can be absorbed. This begs the question and certainly does nothing to solve the ill of the reliance on a policy of the monetization of debt. It is like trying to run British Railways with tickets lent to them by the printer who accepts as payment the used tickets handed in at the end of the journey. The interest charge is more tickets, but there is no need to worry about that because they can pay for that with the extra tickets the printer lends to cover the increased number of passengers anticipated on British Railways. If British Railways was run on this basis there would be even more problems than there are now, or they may have to run empty trains for a while to solve their ticket problems!

Unless we face the undesirable results from the bad policy of running industry and government by monetizing debt – and therefore change this policy – we can only expect that the central objective of government economic policy will result in a continual recipe for further inflation. The best the government can do, under the current rules, is temporarily improve the situation hoping they can juggle the timing so that it doesn't all go too wrong before they get the next election out of the way.

This is not to say that everything in Barber's budget "basket" was bad, it is just that the real point is that some of the "eggs" are addled, and that doesn't go to make a very good economic omelette!

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MARTIN WEBSTER

Who is trying to kill the Monday Club —and why?

DURING the past two months a sustained attempt has been made to kill off the Monday Club. Stories have appeared in the national press to the effect that the leadership of the Club is living in fear of "Right Wing extremists" who are plotting to take over the Club. Needless to say, the "Right Wing extremists" alluded to, or in some reports directly mentioned, are the National Front.

That such a campaign should be mounted came as no surprise to *Spearhead* and to the National Front for the scare stories started to appear one month before the annual elections for the Chairmanship of the Club and for places on the Club's Executive Committee. It will be remembered that a similar though smaller campaign of scare stories alleging that the NF was poised to take over the Club was mounted by the national press two years ago shortly before Club elections.

The fear then, as now, on the part of the Establishment and certain other interested groups, is not in fact that the NF is poised or even interested in taking over the Club, but that the militantly anti-Immigration, pro-repatriation faction within the Club might succeed in taking over the Club's leading positions from "moderates" who bear the Conservative Central Office seal of approval.

If such elements took over the Club the Establishment fears that the Club would less and less be dominated by 'national' Club members but would be increasingly influenced by the rank and file membership of its Provincial Branches who have been demanding action, not refined lectures and chit-chat, on such issues as Immigration, law and order, opposition to the Common Market, Communist subversion and the like.

The Conservative Central Office has only tolerated the existence of the Monday Club provided it remains dominated by its own nominees and provided it only serves the purpose of a talking shop, a safety-valve for so-called "backwoodsmen", who without any form of outlet for frustration, might commit the unpardonable sin of "rocking the boat".

There is not and never has been any intention on the part of the National Front to take over the Club for the simple reason that the basic ideology motivating the Club is the defence of vested interest, defence of outdated and irrelevant 19th Century *laissez faire* capitalism.

REJECTED TORY PRINCIPLES

The National Front, from its inception, has rejected old-fashioned High Tory economic principles, and has argued in fact that *laissez faire* capitalism allowed the development of the malignant anti-national power complex of international banks and multi-national companies which are mainly responsible for the destruction of British world interests, for the conversion of Britain into a multi-racial society, for forcing Britain into the Common Market and for the general undermining of the British way of life.

Recent Press comment has implied that the National Front has an interest in securing the election of one of the contestants for the Chairmanship of the Monday Club. In point of fact the NF has no interest in promoting the careers of either candidate, for both hold reactionary economic ideas and both are directors of City of London international banking houses, and both are pro-Common Market.

No matter how hard one or the other or both men bang the anti-Immigration drum, their economic ideas and their business involvements can only inhibit them from supporting the radical nationalist measures which the National Front propounds as being necessary if Britain is to avoid the fate being planned for her by the One World power-mongers.

While the majority of 'national' members of the Club – people who can afford the £5 a year subscription and cut a good dash at fund-raising balls at the Cafe Royal – are mainly devoted to the Club's reactionary economic policies, the rank and file Provincial Branch members are much more concerned about Immigration, law and order, the Common Market and the destruction of family life.

PRESSURE FROM RANK AND FILE

During the past two years pressure from the rank and file Provincial members on the Club leadership to make a much more positively patriotic stance on these issues has severely strained the Club's relationship with the Conservative Party proper. This difficult situation was made worse in recent months when the whole of the West Middlesex Branch of the Club was expelled by the Club leadership for supporting the NF candidate at Uxbridge rather than the plastic identikit Selsdon Man nominated by the Conservative Party. That event came about not on account of NF "subversion" within that or any Monday Club Branch, but because the members of that Branch had finally come to the end of their tether not just with the Conservative Party but with the ineffectual leadership of the Monday Club. So far as the NF is concerned the Monday Club is like a tree laden with over-ripe fruit which does not need to be picked. The defection of rank and file members of the Club into the NF is as inevitable as windfalls from an apple tree in Autumn.

The Tory Establishment is as well aware of that fact of life as is the National Front, and so it has decreed that the Monday Club must be discredited and, if possible, destroyed, before it causes any further embarrassment. However, there are other elements outside who have a vested interest in destroying the Monday Club and who therefore have common cause with Tory Central office.

This extra element – I am unable to put an organisational name to those who constitute it – comprises a loose alliance of militant Zionist extremists (whose activities and identities are probably unknown to the British Jewish community at large) and top-ranking officials of Trotsky-ite Communist groups. These secret conspirators have given themselves the task of destroying the resurgence of British nationalism before it has a chance to properly establish itself.

It is the same group which organises and subsidises the mob attacks on National Front and Monday Club demonstrations, the same group which researches, writes and prints the anonymous defamatory smear leaflets against the National Front which are distributed clandestinely at elections where NF candidates are involved; the same group that has financed the infiltration of agents into the National Front and the Monday Club; the same group that organised the robbery of files from the NF Head Office two years ago and the robbery of files from the homes of leading "ultra-Right" members of the Monday Club last year; the same group that produced last Autumn the vile smear booklet *The Monday Club – a Danger to British Democracy;* the same group that issued two years ago expulsion notices to many NF members which purported to come from the NF National Directorate.

Without doubt the same group was responsible for the flurry of literature issued to Monday Club members just before the Club's recent elections, which literature was purportedly produced by factions within the Club but which bore either fictitious or forged names and addresses.

The conspirators are out to destroy the Monday Club not simply because it inevitably provides a pool of valuable recruits to the National Front but also because it fears that if the Provincial rank and file of the Club propel the organisation even further to the Right, then the National Front will not appear so "extreme" to the ordinary voter. Enoch Powell's speeches on the Immigration question have already had the effect, in the eyes of the conspirators, of substantially "respectablising" the NF's attitude. A radicalised Monday Club would extend that process, and thus the conspirators have determined to smash the Club.

VALUE OVERESTIMATED

My view is that the conspirators have greatly over-estimated the value of the Monday Club – even a radicalised Monday Club – to the National Front, but my views on that matter are hardly likely to cut much ice with people who are being driven by frenzied paranoia, hatred and fear. These people just cannot bring themselves to realise that the National Front, in terms of its membership and voting support, is largely a working class movement and is growing because it has managed to do what other "Right Wing" groups in post war Britain failed to do: that is, climb out of the shadow of Toryism.

While the conspirators were preparing the rash of anonymously printed and published confusionist literature to be issued to Monday Club members before the Club elections, they were also feeding to a Fleet Street journalist fantastic stories alleging a deep seated NF campaign of subversion within the Club.

At the end of March Mr. Gladstone Smith of the *Sunday Telegraph* telephoned me and stated that he had information to the effect that the NF Chairman, John Tyndall, had attended a Monday Club anti-Immigration rally in Shoreditch, London, on the 13th March, and that after the rally he and Mr. G. K. Young, one of the contenders for the Chairmanship of the Monday Club, had had an informal discussion in a nearby public house, during which discussion Mr. Young was said to have promised Mr. Tyndall the following:–

"That if he (Mr. Young) were elected Chairman of the Club he would reduce the 'national' members' subscription, abandon the Club policy of insisting that Club members support the Tory Party, allow the induction into the Club of 3,000 NF members, and ultimately break the Club away from the Tory Party in order to establish a populist political party."

I was able to prove to Mr. Gladstone Smith that his information was utter rubbish, as on the night in question Mr. Tyndall was in Nottingham addressing the local Branch of the NF – which meeting was reported in the following day's Nottingham *Guardian Journal.* (I was later able to discover, as no doubt was Mr. Gladstone Smith, that Mr. Young was likewise not in Shoreditch on the night in question.)

However this did not prevent Mr. Gladstone Smith from publishing in the *Sunday Telegraph* the above-mentioned "proposals" which were the alleged outcome of a discussion which had never taken place, and which he **knew** had never taken place! All Mr. Gladstone Smith did to cover himself was to state coyly that the proposals had no connection with the forthcoming election clash between Mr. J. Guinness and Mr. G. K. Young!

It was on the basis of that fabricated story by Mr. Gladstone Smith that his and other journalists' follow-up stories about National Front "subversion" within the Monday Club were based.

I drew to the attention of the Editor of the *Sunday Telegraph* that his paper was being used to convey untrue facts to his readership, and gave the proof of my assertion. The Assistant Editor of the *Sunday Telegraph* replied to me stating that my assertion was defamatory and that the only reason why the comments I gave to Mr. Gladstone Smith, which served to show that his information about an alleged NF take-over bid for the Monday Club was untrue, were not used by him in his story on that subject was because of "lack of space".

There is of course a huge amount of information concerning the campaign to destroy the Monday Club still to reach light of day and the columns of *Spearhead.* But the truth about the conspirators and their activities will emerge and will be published in these columns.

That there is more information to come out concerning the plot to destroy the Monday Club was made clear in a story by Tony Geraghty in the *Sunday Times* of 22nd April. Mr. Geraghty revealed that the Club had made its files available to a Mr. Leslie Wooler in order that National Front members belonging to the Club could be identified.

I exposed Wooler as a confidence trickster and information seller in my "Trouble-shooting" column in the September, 1972 issue of *Spearhead,* stating that he had been expelled from Union Movement in the early 1960's for being a paid informant

Contd. on Page 20

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Britain at this moment is under attack. It is not surprising if many people still find that difficult to realise. A nation like our own, which has twice in this century had to defend itself by desperate sacrifice against an external enemy, instinctively continues to expect that danger will take the same form in the future. When we think of an enemy, we still visualise him in the shape of armoured divisions, or squadrons of aircraft, or packs of submarines. But a nation's existence is not always threatened in the same way. The future of Britain is as much at risk now as in the years when Imperial Germany was building dreadnoughts, or Nazism rearming. Indeed the danger is greater today, just because the enemy is invisible or disguised, so that his preparations and advances go on hardly observed. When Czechoslovakia was dismembered or Austria annexed or Poland invaded, at least one could see that a shift of power had taken place; but in the last three years events every whit as pregnant with peril have given no such physical signal.

As we prepare to elect a new Parliament, the menace is growing, as such dangers do, at an accelerating pace. Other nations before now have remained blind and supine before a rising danger from within until it was too late for them to save themselves. If we are to escape the same fate, it is high time we opened our eyes; for the first condition of self-defence is to see what it is we have to fear.

I assert, then, that this country is today under attack by forces which aim at the actual destruction of our nation and society as we know or can imagine them. The same forces are at work in other western countries too. Indeed, in some other countries, they are more advanced than in this country. However, just as it is no consolation to be told by the Prime Minister that other nations have inflation too, so here there is no salvation in common peril. A plague is not less deadly because it is not confined to a single country. Nevertheless, it is useful to be able to register in terms of other countries as well as our own the advances which the enemy has made in the last three, or at most four, years.

Enoch Powell
SPEECH, BIRMINGHAM, 1970.

LOCAL ELECTION REPORT

NF Vote Increases All Over the Country

The National Front has received some extremely impressive results in the County and Greater London Council elections, the polling day for which was 12th April. Best results for the NF were achieved in two Blackburn wards of the Lancashire County elections where both candidates won more than 20% of the poll.

In St. Thomas/St. Matthews ward the NF candidate, Mrs. Veronica Hopwood, won 16.8% in a four cornered fight with 649 votes, beating the Conservative candidate who won only 382 votes. An even better result was achieved in the St. Andrews/Park ward where the NF candidate, Mr. Frank Mitton, won 23.00% of the poll in a three cornered fight with 1,061 votes. These results show great promise for the NF in the Blackburn municipal elections to take place on 10th June, where the local Branch will be nominating eight candidates.

As expected, the NF achieved many impressive results among the 16 wards it contested in **Leicester** in the Leicester County elections. Two vacancies were available in each ward, but apart from Humberstone ward the Leicester Branch only nominated one candidate in each ward.

In the Humberstone ward the two NF candidates received an exactly equal vote (888) thus it is not unreasonable to suggest that the percentages of the poll achieved by the other NF candidates standing alone against two candidates from the other parties should be **doubled** for a realistic assessment of the electoral support for the NF in those wards. At the count it was noticed that a substantial number of votes only used one of the votes available to them, which votes were cast for the NF.

The full Leicester results for the NF were as follows:–

Aylestone ward: Mr. John Kynaston, 8.3% with 738 votes in a three cornered contest against five other candidates.

Belgrave ward: Mrs. Beryl Brakes, 8.6% with 1036 votes in a four cornered contest against five other candidates.

Castle ward: Mr. David Arnull, 3.8% with 261 votes in a four cornered contest against six other candidates.

Charnwood ward: Mr. J. W. Brakes, 13.6% with 910 votes in a three cornered contest against five other candidates.

De Montfort ward: Mr. D. Flanagan, 4.8% with 432 votes in a three cornered contest against four other candidates.

Evington ward: Mr. Graham Eustace, 9.1% with 961 votes in a three cornered contest against four other candidates.

Humberstone ward: **two** NF candidates Mr. J. Calver and Mr. T. Verity, won a combined 14.4% with 888 votes **each** in a four cornered contest against five other candidates.

Knighton ward: Mr. P. Sutton, 2.0% with 227 votes in a four cornered contest against six other candidates.

Latimer ward: Mr. A. Bramley, 14.4% with 981 votes in a three cornered contest against four other candidates.

Newton ward: Mr. Ron Silverwood, 6.7% with 736 votes in a four cornered contest against five other candidates.

North Braunestone ward: Mr. W. Newcombe, 7.4% with 582 votes in a three cornered contest against four other candidates.

Spinney Hill ward: Mrs. M. Saunders, 3.8% with 410 votes in a three cornered contest against four other candidates.

St. Margarets ward: Mrs. J. Silverwood, 8.8% with 593 votes in a three cornered contest against four other candidates.

Westcotes ward: Mr. Ken Yates, 5.4% with 505 votes in a three cornered fight against four other candidates.

Wycliffe ward: Mr. J. Robson, 4.7% with 290 votes in a four cornered contest against five other candidates.

Despite not putting up two candidates in each ward, and no candidates at all in one ward (Abbey) the NF was able to pull more than 10,000 votes in Leicester – this in spite of a frenzied smear leaflet campaign against it by Communist and Trotskyite groups which culminated in terrorist attacks on the homes and property of several NF candidates.

Of particular interest in Leicester is the fact that NF candidates in wards which make up the Leicester East Parliamentary constituency collected a total of nearly 5,000 votes. Wards making up the South constituency gave the NF 2,358 votes (an NF candidate in this constituency at the last

BEST G.L.C. RESULTS
Left: John Fairhurst (Hayes & Harlington)
Centre: Mrs. Jo Reid (Feltham & Heston)
Right: Richard Franklin (Harrow)

General Election won only 738 votes); and four of the five wards (one uncontested) in the West constituency gave the NF 2,317 votes.

During last year's local elections the NF contested the Belgrave, Evington, Humberstone, Newton and St. Margarets wards, and the NF vote in each of those wards has **doubled** this year, with the exception of Newton ward, where the NF vote all but **trebled.** In Latimer ward the lone NF candidate won a higher vote than the **combined** vote of the **two** Conservative candidates. The lone NF candidate in Charnwood ward beat one of the Conservative candidates.

The Leicester NF results show that the NF does have, despite a hate campaign carried out by the media against the party ever since it was formed in 1967, a growing mass support.

LONDON RESULTS

Very satisfactory results have been achieved by the National Front in the G.L.C. election in **London.** In the last Parliamentary General Election the NF had six candidates standing in London constituencies and their average percentage was 3.6. On 12th April the NF had six candidates standing in G.L.C. electoral divisions which also serve as Parliamentary constituencies. In this election the average NF percentage was 6.8. Thus the NF has all but **doubled** its electoral support in London in three years – a trend consistent with the NF results in Leicester.

Best individual result was that at Feltham & Heston where the NF candidate, Mrs. Jo Reid, in a four cornered fight achieved 11.3% with 3,332 votes. This is both the highest number of votes and the highest percentage the NF has ever won from what is in fact a Parliamentary constituency – three per cent higher than the percentage achieved by the NF candidate in last December's Uxbridge Parliamentary by-election, which at the time was considered to be a noteworthy result for the NF.

Hayes & Harlington gave the NF candidate, Mr. John Fairhurst, 8.5% with 1,821 votes in a four cornered contest. This vote beats by .2% the NF vote at the Uxbridge by-election.

A surprisingly high percentage was won by the NF candidate, Mr. Richard Franklin, at Harrow Central – 7.1% with 1.361 votes in a four cornered fight. Mr. Franklin, it should be noted, was standing against a Liberal, which Mrs. Reid and Mr. Fairhurst were not.

Bermondsey gave the NF candidate, Mr. Ray Pritchard, 5.8% with 992 votes in a three cornered fight. Only 1,480 votes were won by the Tory candidate in Bermondsey, a former NF member.

Battersea South was a disappointing result for Mr. Tom Lamb, who won 4.8% with 826 votes in a four cornered fight. An NF candidate won 16% of the poll in one of the wards which make up this electoral division in a Borough by-election last Autumn.

The NF candidate at Enfield North, Mr. Ken Robinson, was able to slightly increase the number of votes won by an NF candidate in the same area at the last General Election and in a subsequent Parliamentary by-election. In this election the NF candidate won 1,204 votes, 4.0% of the poll.

The NF's G.L.C. campaign represents a considerable achievement for the seven year old party. Its *six* candidates' combined total vote represents nearly 80% of the combined total vote of the *28* Communist Party G.L.C. candidates. The Mosleyite Action Party (Union Movement) dogged the NF's footsteps with an anti-Immigration but pro-Europe campaign, and its six candidates failed to achieve one third of the total NF vote. Many Liberal Party candidates failed to achieve as high a vote as that accorded to the top three NF candidates.

BLACKBURN CANDIDATES
Mrs. Veronica Hopwood (left) scored 20.2%
Frank Mitton (right) scored 23%.

BRISTOL & HUDDERSFIELD

Bristol has not yet developed into a spectacular growth area for the NF, but even here the party has achieved improvements in its electoral performance in the **Avon County** elections.

The NF candidate, Mr. Alf Nelms, in St. George West ward won 6.8% with 164 votes in a four cornered fight. Southville ward gave the NF candidate, Mr. Ray Allen, 6.7% in a three cornered fight with 169 votes. Bishopsworth ward produced 4.0% for the NF candidate, Mr. Paul Thomas, in a **six** cornered contest with 332 votes, and in Bedminster ward the NF candidate, Mr. David Hales, received 2.4% with 95 votes.

The very new NF Group in **Bath** nominated one candidate, Mr. Peter Flannery, for the Avon elections, in the Abbey & Kingsmead ward. He won 1.7% with 50 votes.

Best NF result in **Huddersfield** for the

Contd. overleaf

NF puts Britain First

The National Front is Britain's fastest-growing party which says: "Put Britain and the British people first!". It is the true voice of the British people. Its main policies have been proved by one opinion poll after another to represent the views of the great majority of the British people. Find out more about the National Front by completing this form and sending it to: *The Secretary, National Front, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF, Surrey. (Tel. 01-684 3730)*

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The National Front needs money. It needs the funds to print leaflets, pamphlets and posters, to fight elections, to mount demonstrations, to organise the biggest patriotic movement in Britain.

So invest in your country's future. Send a donation to the National Front Fighting Fund today. It will be money well spent.

GOOD LEICESTER RESULTS
Mr. J.W. Brakes (left) polled 13.6 per-cent; Mr. A. Bramley (right) polled 14.4 per-cent.

ELECTIONS

Contd. from previous page

Yorkshire County elections was achieved at the Almondbury-Newsome-South Central ward where the NF candidate, Mr. Harry Brookes, won 7.5% with 519 votes. Crosland Moor-Lockwood-Milnsbridge ward gave 5.8% to the NF candidate, Mrs. Teresa Shaw, with 432 votes in a four cornered fight. Deighton-Dalton ward produced 5.6% for the NF candidate, Mrs. Rita Buckley, with 360 votes in a three cornered fight.

One candidate, Mr. Bill Fitt, stood on behalf of the NF in **Norwich** in the County elections, in the Coslany ward. He achieved 5.3% of the poll with 138 votes in a three cornered contest.

One candidate, Mr. Eric Butterfield, stood for the NF in the **Surrey** County election, in the Staines ward. He won 7.00 per cent with 246 votes in a three cornered contest. This result was one per cent and 33 votes better than the same candidate's result in a by-election for the same ward which took place two months ago.

The National Directorate of the National Front, in a press statement, declared that it is "heartened and encouraged with the performance of NF candidates all over the country. Obvious and in some cases very substantial strides are being made by the party in terms of numbers of candidates, percentages of the poll and recruitment."

"The National Front," the statement continued, "now looks forward to equally encouraging results in the municipal/second tier elections where the party has candidates in Huddersfield (Kirklees), Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Blackburn, Brighton, Hove, Dartford and Norwich."

WHO IS TRYING TO KILL THE MONDAY CLUB – AND WHY?

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of a Zionist organisation known as the 62 Group.

The publication of that feature roughly coincided with the discovery at the Club's office of an unauthorised marked membership lists – the marks referring to supposed NF members of the Club, and made as a result of information supplied by Wooler. How would Wooler have come by the information to make those marks? Perhaps as a result of a raid by persons unknown on the Head Office of the NF three years ago during which NF files were stolen.

Photostats of some of those stolen files were reproduced in the anonymously published booklet – *Monday Club – A Danger to British Democracy* – which Mr. Peter Gladstone Smith of the *Sunday Telegraph* stated had been published by "Israeli intelligence men" – who are, without doubt, the same group of people who constituted the 62 Group – Wooler's employers of ten years ago.

While I am pleased to note that *Spearhead* was able to scoop the *Sunday Times* by eight months in respect of Wooler, I was sad that Mr. Geraghty found himself unable to publish all the information he dug up about Wooler's sponsors. Perhaps this coyness had something to do with the fact that, as Mr. Geraghty told me himself before the appearance of the article: "The information you have given me about Wooler proved to be astonishingly accurate. It is clear that Wooler is mixed up with some **very** rough characters. We have already received a serious threat at our office."

What now needs to be asked is: Who were the senior Monday Club members who introduced Wooler into the inner sanctum of the Monday Club . . . who suggested that he should have access to Club membership files? Monday Club members will demand answers to those and other questions because somebody hostile to the Club is still able to make free use of the Club's addressograph system in order to issue fraudulent circulars prepared by the conspirators.

General Election

As announced last month, the National Front is launching a fund of £20,000 in order to set up the necessary organisation to put up the maximum possible number of candidates in the next General Election and to obtain the best possible percentage votes.

At the time of announcement, a pledge of £1,000 had been received towards this total.

We are pleased to announce that a further £285 has been received since that date.

We ask all NF members and supporters to do everything possible to help meet this ambitious but nevertheless possible target. This is a way in which those who have prosperous businesses and who cannot give much **active** help can pull their full weight in the movement.

Give a Week's Wages!

If just a small part of the National Front membership would contribute between now and the next General Election a full week's earnings (net) to the NF, we could go an enormous way towards meeting the election target of £20,000.

Mr. John Tyndall, the NF Chairman, has therefore inaugurated a Week's Wages Fund to this purpose, and to set an example has made himself its first contributer. He has been joined so far by Carl Lane, another Directorate colleague and the NF National Treasurer. The club therefore has two members. It will welcome more! Who is going to join?

SPEARHEAD FUND

Last month we announced that, due to increased printing costs, the target for the *Spearhead* Development Fund for 1973 would have to be raised to a further £100 on top of money already received or promised.

Since then we have received contributions amounting to £27. We therefore require to raise another £73 for the year. All help will be gratefully received.

All patriots should read

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